













Correspondence, 1850-1851

27-5





A SKETCH  
OF THE  
**COLONIZATION ENTERPRISE,**  
AND OF  
THE SOIL, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTION OF LIBERIA,  
**IN AFRICA.**

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was formed at the City of Washington, in December, 1816. Its object, the Colonization of Free Persons of Color by the United States of their own consent, in Africa. This enterprise had been the subject of consideration for many years of some of the distinguished statesmen and philanthropists of this country. The Rev. Robert Finley, of New Jersey, was the first to propose and urge the formation of this Society, and he was among its first and most zealous members. Elias B. Caldwell, son of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell of revolutionary memory, also of New Jersey, resident at Washington, was one of the co-adjutors of the Rev. Mr. Finley, and first Secretary of the Society, in which office he continued until his death. To particularize the first and succeeding patrons and friends of this enterprise would be to name a large portion of the most eminent of our citizens. The Hon. Bushrod Washington was the first president of the society — Mr. Carroll, the second — James Madison, late President of the United States, his successor, and the Hon. Henry Clay is the present incumbent.

Auxiliary State Societies were early formed in most of the States, and in many, numerous subordinate societies, by whose combined means, aided by benevolent individuals, funds were raised to carry its measures into effect.

Resolutions approving of the Society have been passed by the Legislatures of most of the States, and every denomination of Christians, in their larger ecclesiastical assemblies, recommending the Society to the patronage and good wishes of the community.

Nearly five years, from the formation of the Society, was occupied in collecting information, examining the coasts and negotiating with the natives of Africa for a suitable location for the Colony. The Island of Sherbro was first selected, and an attempt made to establish a colony there, but it failed from the treachery of the natives and injudiciousness of the location. It was abandoned, and early in 1821, the surviving emigrants were taken to Sierra Leone, as a temporary residence. In December of the same year Capt. R. F. Stockton, of the United States Navy, arrived in the schooner *Alligator* at Sierra Leone, and agreed to accompany Dr. Ayres, chief agent of the Society to Cape Mesurado to obtain, if possible, territory for the colony, and which they ultimately effected. The following highly interesting account of the negotiation is given by Captain Stockton :—

“After hearing the melancholy catastrophe which had attended the attempt to settle on the island of Sherbro, and the judicious temporary arrangements that had been made for the survivors in the neighborhood of Sierra Leone, it was resolved to proceed immediately down the coast, for the purpose of selecting the most eligible place to re-establish the Colony. Cape Mesurado was selected, and notwithstanding the difficulties and disappointments which have attended the various negotiations, for the last hundred years, to secure that spot, it was determined forthwith to make the effort. The intercourse of that people with the European nations in carrying on the slave trade, had made them somewhat familiar with the Christian character, and they had been by the slave dealers led to understand that the object of all such Colonies were to put an end to the slave trade, which had for many years been their principal business, and through which they received those luxuries, which they supposed could not be obtained by any other means. On the arrival of the vessel at the Capes, a messenger was sent to the king. The next day he came to the shore to hold a PALAVER, and to ascertain the object of the visit. It was explained to him ; he gave his assent, and promised his protection, and that on the day following he would sign the treaty. But after he had received all the presents that were taken on shore for him, he thought proper to treat the present negotiation as he had all former ones. He returned unexpectedly, and contrary to his promise to his town, and refused to have any thing more to do with the matter. The Agent, Dr. Ayres, and Mr. Nicholson, the carpenter of the vessel, both citizens of New Jersey, agreed to go with their Commander to the town of the King, and insist upon the performance of his engagements, or the return of the presents.

“They had a long and dreary walk through a wilderness, accessible only by the blind path they were treading, guided by two “Kroomen.” On their arrival at the town, they were received with civility, and conducted immediately to the Palaver House, in which there was a platform, on which the King sat on all great occasions.

“Whilst the King and his head men were preparing for the Palaver.

these gentlemen ingratiated themselves with the people, by distributing among them various presents. The King finally arrived, with a great number of persons in his train; he received the officers with kindness and some address, and ascended his throne. The Commander followed and seated himself beside the King, with his two companions near to him. The King had two good interpreters, who seemed to be very proper men, and well disposed. The negotiation was renewed by professions of good will on both sides, and proceeded with mutual satisfaction. The King believed that the settlement proposed would not directly interfere with the slave trade, or deprive them of their accustomed European supplies; and he pledged himself as a King, in the presence of his people and the great spirit,\* that he would on the next day hold a Palaver on the sea shore and sign the treaty.

"At this moment, an English mulatto, who was supposed to be friendly, but who had not been before seen, walked into the assembly, and declared to the King, that what had been said to him was false; that the object of the white man was to destroy their trade, and entirely to cut off their commerce. In proof of which, he said, that the very vessel now lying in the Bay, and these men now before you had captured a few months ago, two French vessels coming with presents and for trade, and took them to their own country. In one instant, this immense multitude, who had been previously seated on the ground, sprung to their feet, and uttered a cry of revenge and war that can never be forgotten by those who heard it.

"These officers looked round, in vain, for help. All, all appeared to be lost—as far as it depended upon human means. They determined, however, to die like christians and men; and whilst with one hand, the life of the King was put in jeopardy, with the other was made the last appeal to high heaven in behalf of Africa. And as they cast their eyes above, from this small clearing in the wilderness, they saw the clear blue sky, and the same sun that was then shining upon their beloved families and friends. Yes, there was the God of their Pilgrim Fathers—the same God who had watched over and protected their happy country—and who guided their own adventurous footsteps into the present peril. There was he, in all the glory of his omniscience, and all the splendor of his power.

"The appeal was heard — and this countless band of fierce barbarians fell prostrate to the earth, amazed at this grand spectacle of man's faith and God's power.

"The next day the treaty was signed."

In January, 1822, Dr. Ayres directed the removal of the emigrants which had been left at Sierra Leone to Cape Mesurado, which was the first location of a colony by the Society in *Liberia*.

"The central point of the old colony of Liberia, proper, now called the colony of Monrovia, is Cape Mesurado, or Montserado, which is represented as a most beautiful and commanding site. Liberia, embracing all the distinct colonies which are or may be planted, is situated

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\* These people worship the Sun.

about 5 degrees N. of the equator, and 250 miles S. of Sierra Leone, the English colony. It extends along the coast to the length of 150 to 300 miles; and reaches into the interior indefinitely. Rivers, some of considerable size, water the country throughout. The soil is extremely fertile, and abounds in all the productions of tropical climates. The population, at the present time, may be estimated at 5,000.

"The chief city in the old colony, or colony of Monrovia, is *Monrovia*; so called in honor of the late ex-President of the United States, James Monroe. It is situated on Montserado, at the mouth of the Mesurado river; and contains about 500 houses and stores—a court-house—five churches, one Presbyterian, two Methodist, and two Baptist—three flourishing schools, one of which has upwards of 100 scholars—a temperance society, numbering upwards of 500 members—and about 1500 inhabitants. The houses are generally well built, and of a pleasant appearance. The city is seventy feet above the sea; and the temperature is mild and agreeable, the thermometer not varying more than from 68 to 87 deg., and the inhabitants enjoying, most of the time, a refreshing sea-breeze. The streets are 100 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles. The harbor, which is formed by the mouth of the river, is convenient and capacious for vessels of moderate dimensions.

"Seven miles north of the outlet of the Mesurado, is the river St. Paul's on which is the town of *Caldwell*. This town, after the plan of some American villages, has but one street, which, a mile and a half long, is planted on either side with a beautiful row of plaitain and banana trees. Caldwell is an agricultural establishment, and is flourishing. It has three churches, three day schools, and three Sunday schools. It is an interesting fact that one of the native kings recently applied at one of these day schools for the admission of twelve children; which request, however, could not be granted, as the school was already full.

"Between Caldwell and Monrovia, on Stockton creek, is a settlement of recaptured Africans, called *New Georgia*, and planted in part, by the aid of our General Government. It contains 500 inhabitants, who, although they were once the miserable tenants, in chains, of the loathsome slave-ship, are now living in the enjoyment of the blessings of Christian and civilized life. This place has a church and near two hundred houses. Mr. Buchanan, Agent of the Young Men's Society of Pennsylvania, who visited the place, says respecting this settlement, "The air of perfect neatness, thrift, and comfort, which every where prevails, affords a lovely commentary on the advancement which these interesting people have made in civilization and Christian order, under the patronage of the Colonization Society. Imagine to yourself, some two or three hundred houses, with streets intersecting each other at regular distances, preserved clean as the best swept side-walk in Philadelphia, and lined with well planted hedges of Cassava and of Plum; a school-house full of orderly children, neatly dressed, and studiously engaged: and then say whether I was guilty of extravagance in exclaiming as I did, after surveying this most lovely scene, that had the Colonization Society accomplished no more than has

been done in the rescue from slavery and savage habits of these happy people, I should have been well satisfied.

"North-east of Monrovia, twenty miles, on the same river, at the foot of the highlands, is another flourishing town called *Millsburgh*, containing about 500 inhabitants, two churches, and one school, and rapidly increasing by new colonists. Millsburgh has peculiar advantages, enabling it to become the commercial medium between the interior and sea-coast.\* The land is fertile, and the forests abound with excellent timber. The town is represented as very neat and healthy. Another town of recent settlement is *Marshall*.

"Another considerable settlement in Liberia, is that very flourishing colony formed under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society, and also fostered by the State, at Cape Palmas, called New Maryland. This colony, which now numbers between three and four hundred inhabitants, is advantageously located, and promises to excel in agriculture. Its situation is high, open, free from any surrounding marshes, and most favorable to health. Its inhabitants are represented as temperate, intelligent, and industrious; and as giving evidence of mental as well as physical energy, that greatly encourages the confident hope and expectation that they will yet occupy an honorable rank among the civilized world.

"Besides these, there are the flourishing settlements more recently commenced at Edina and Bassa Cove, the one beautifully situated on the south, and the other on the north side of the St. John's, near its mouth. Also, about eighty miles south-east from Bassa Cove, on the river Sinoe, the Mississippi Colonization Society have purchased a territory, and commenced a colony. The Louisiana Society propose the settlement of a colony on the opposite side of the river, and it is expected that Virginia, by her State Society, will plant within the Liberian territory a colony to be called New Virginia, and that Kentucky will soon follow her example.

"A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, it would be difficult to find on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure that never fades; the productions of nature keep on in their growth through all seasons of the year; and even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools or skill, with very little labor, raise more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell.

"Mr. Park, the traveller, says, 'All the rich and valuable productions, both of the East and West Indies, might easily be naturalized, and brought to the utmost perfection in the tropical parts of this immense continent. Nothing is wanting to this end, but example to enlighten the minds of the natives, and instruction to enable them to direct their industry to proper objects. It was not possible for me to behold the wonderful fertility of the soil; the vast herds of cattle, proper both for labor and food; and a variety of other circumstances favorable to colonization and agriculture; and reflect, withal, on the means which presented themselves of a vast inland navigation, without lamenting

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\* The St. Paul's River is supposed to have a course of from 200 to 300 miles.

that a country so gifted and favored by nature, should remain in its present savage and neglected state.'

"The colonists have all the domestic animals which are found in this country. They raise a great variety of vegetables and tropical fruits. Coffee grows spontaneously, and of an excellent kind. The attention of several of the most respectable colonists has been turned to its cultivation, and 20,000 coffee trees have been planted by a single individual. The indigo plant is indigenous, and grows wild almost every where on the coast; cotton is easily cultivated and the crops are productive; the sugar-cane is found on many parts of the coast of Africa, and may be cultivated in Liberia; rice is easy of cultivation, and has long been the principle article of food to the natives; and as peculiar to Africa, it grows as well upon the high as the low land; bananas of an excellent and delicious kind, plantains, oranges, fine flavored and very large, and limes, are common; maize, or Indian corn, ripens in three months, and succeeds well; pineapples are very good and in great abundance; cocoanut trees flourish well; pumpkins, squashes or simelins, cucumbers, watermelons, and muskmelons, arrive at great perfection in that climate; cassada and yams are found in all parts of the coast, and are much used for food; palm oil is produced in abundance; tamarinds of various kinds; gum senegal and copal are articles of export in vast quantities; pepper, and a variety of other spices, including cayenne, ginger, cubebs, cardamum, nutmegs, and cinnamon, are common on the coast; several valuable dye-woods are found, of which camwood and barwood are exported in considerable quantities; gold abounds in many parts of Africa, and the amount exported may be greatly increased; ivory is also a great article of commerce, and timber of almost every quality. All these, and many other productions, are found in Africa, and are, or may be, sources of advantage and of profit to the Liberian colony. The late colonial agent speaks of seeing at one of the beautiful villages of the recaptured Africans, a tract of one hundred acres planted with cassada, interspersed with patches of Indian corn and sweet potatoes.

"Such is the position of the colony, that its commercial advantages are great. It is the central point in a long extent of sea coast; and extensive relations of trade may be established between it and a vast interior. New avenues are continually opening with the interior tribes, and no one can calculate the importance which some parts of Liberia may be expected to assume at some future, and not far distant day.

"The colony is already engaged considerably in commerce.

"From January 7, 1826, to June 16, 1826, the nett profits on wood and ivory alone, passing through the hands of the settlers, was \$30,786. Passing on to 1829, we find the *exports* of African products to amount to \$60,000. In 1831, 46 vessels, 21 of which were American, visited the colony, and the amount of exports was \$88,911. During the year ending May 1, 1832, 59 vessels had visited the port of Monrovia, and the exports during the same period amounted to \$125,510 16, whilst the imports amounted to \$80,000.

“A portion of the colonists are continually and actively engaged in trade, disposing to the natives, of English and American, and other goods, and receiving in return dye-woods, ivory, hides, gold, palm oil, tortoise shell, rice, &c., which become articles of exportation and of great profit.”

For the people of color, the climate of Liberia is a delightful one. The natives of that part of Africa are very healthy. Many live to a great age, and are an athletic, hardy race of men. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in the colony, nor is it learned from the natives that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited that part of the Continent.

To acclimated emigrants of color, Africa proves a more congenial climate than any portion of the United States.

The accommodation and comforts now afforded to the emigrants, the skilfulness of the Physicians, and the experience had in seasoning, as it is termed, have disarmed it of its terrors, by subjecting the fever to the control of medicine, and by proper precaution greatly mitigate its severity. In many cases but little inconvenience is experienced from it, and very few cases now prove mortal. The colonies in Liberia are very prosperous, and exceed the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the enterprise. The Colonists are contented and happy, and are realizing their highest anticipations.

In a resolution adopted at one of their public meetings they declare, “that so far from a desire to return to the United States, they would regard such an event as the greatest calamity that could befall them.” They expressed their warmest gratitude for what the Colonization Society have done for the people of color, and for them in particular, and urge all to come and participate in the blessings they enjoy. The Colonists consider that they have started into a new existence, and feel proud of their attitude — they enjoy all the unalienable rights of man, and are doing better for themselves and children than they could do in any other part of the world.

The morals of the Colonists are represented as superior to the same population in almost any part of the United States. Intemperance and profanity are rarely witnessed among them; the Sabbath is strictly observed, and all its institutions greatly respected. Their Courts of Justice are characterized by good order and decorum — the dignity and good sense of the judges — the shrewdness and legal acumen of the counsel — the patient attention of the jury, all of whom are of course colored people, and by whom all public business of the Colony is transacted.

A monthly newspaper is established at Monrovia, called “The Liberia Herald.”

A weekly mail has been established between Bassa Cove and Monrovia.

The managers of the Maryland Colonization Society have resolved to purchase a vessel of 200 tons, *to ply regularly* between Baltimore and Liberia. She is to be fitted expressly for carrying out passengers and freight to the colonies.

The Colonization enterprise is confessedly one of the most benevolent which characterizes the present age. It in fact combines in its effects and consequences almost all others. Its first effect is to elevate the condition of the free people of color who accept of the benevolence of the Society. These people in the United States are in deep moral and political degradation—although they have the name of freemen, they do not participate in any of the peculiar privileges of freemen, and under existing circumstances they are without hope of a change for the better, especially in this section of the country. Nature has drawn a line of distinction, in color, which never can be obliterated. However kindly they may and ought to be treated—however they may and ought to be protected by the laws, they can never expect to become the companions of the white men—to mingle with them in all their associations—to exercise with them the right of suffrage, or occupy any office in the gift of the people—nor to attain to any important distinction in the community in which they live. They have no object to excite their ambition, but on the contrary, every thing to dissatisfy them, to render them unhappy, indolent, vicious, and revengeful, to mark more distinctly, by their conduct that inequality between the two classes, which is evinced by the difference in their respective numbers in the poor houses and penitentiaries of the country, which is as six of the colored to one of the white population, supposing their numbers equal. Their condition will be entailed upon their descendants until the latest generation.

By colonization, the free people of color will be restored to the land of their forefathers—placed upon perfect equality with each other—and with their countrymen enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen—participate in their honors, and be identified with them in their future national glory. By colonization the natives of Africa will become educated, civilized, and christianized. These effects are already disclosing themselves. Some of the kings and head-men have applied to have their children admitted to the schools of the colony. They are desirous they should learn the language, manners, and customs of the Colonists and of their late country. In the recent negotiations with some of their kings and head-men, in behalf of the Colonization Society of Maryland for lands upon which to locate their Colony, these head-men required in part consideration, a stipu-



lation on the part of the Society that they would establish a public school in three of the native towns designated.

Up to the time of the first location of the Colony, the horrid custom of offering human sacrifices prevailed in the neighborhood of the first settlements—this custom has now ceased. The effect of colonization upon the re-captured slaves located in New Georgia is peculiarly striking. Its influence in checking the slave trade is also obvious. The weaker tribes are seeking protection from their more powerful neighbors, under the colonies, as a security against depredations committed for the purposes of capture and slavery. The colonies at Mesurado and Bassa Cove occupy the sites of the largest slave factories on the coast of Africa. The Slave trade is almost wholly excluded from the shores of Liberia; and it is confidently expected that the example and influence of the colonies, of morals and religion upon the natives, will induce the abandonment of this cruel traffic—especially when they shall learn that the product of the labor of one industrious man employed in agriculture or otherwise, will produce double the value in one year that they have hitherto received for two slaves for life, and that by the product of their labor, they will be enabled through the increasing commerce of their country to supply themselves with all the luxuries of life more abundantly than they have ever done by their traffic in slaves.

The *hope* was for awhile cherished that an association of the nations of Europe and of the United States would ere this have put an end to this disgrace to all civilized nations, and its consequent miseries. But it is no longer entertained. Colonization presents the last *hope* of the Christian Philanthropist, and he has as it were the assurances of Heaven that it shall be realized.

One other important effect of Colonization, is a willingness on the part of the slave-holders to emancipate their Slaves that they may find an asylum in that land of freedom to which all the emancipated are invited.

It is said that in one year, more than 2000 slaves have been offered the Colonization Society from five different States, with a desire expressed by both master and slave for a passage to Liberia. And one individual, a Mr. Ross, in the State of Mississippi, by his last will and testament manumitted 170 slaves, and provided for their outfit to Liberia, and bequeathed the residue of his estate, estimated at four hundred thousand dollars to the American Colonization Society.

In view of its effects, Colonization is an enterprise which recommends itself to every friend of liberty, patriot, philanthropist, and christian throughout the land, but particularly to *Jerseymen*.

The Inhabitants of a portion of New Jersey (Somerset and Essex),

early petitioned the King of Great Britain against the introduction of Slaves into the American Colonies, as not only cruel but impolitic. New Jersey was among the first of the States, who adopted measures for the gradual abolition of slavery.

A Jerseyman first proposed and powerfully urged the formation of the American Colonization Society. A Jerseyman was his zealous coadjutor and first Secretary of the Society. Some of its most distinguished members and patrons are Jerseymen. They were Jerseymen who successfully negotiated the first highly important treaty with the natives of Africa for the territory upon which the first colony was located. He was a Jerseyman who superintended its location — and two of the most efficient agents in the cause of colonization are Jerseymen — sons of the father of the Society, one of whom has thus far directed all his energies in exciting the attention of the citizens of the different States to the enterprise of colonization, and enlisting not only individuals but States in its behalf. The other has consented to leave his home, his friends, his country, to subject himself to all the inconveniences of an infant colony of free people of color, and to hazard his life in the climate of Africa in supporting the settlement, and administering to the comforts and happiness of the colonists. And Jerseymen now offer through the instrumentality of the New Jersey Colonization Society to the free persons of color resident in it *gratuitously* to restore them to the land of their forefathers — to place them in a distinct settlement by themselves if they prefer it, under some one of the existing colonies where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen — where they can mark on the map of Africa the name of New Jersey, and in its history the kindness of their benefactors, and their gratitude for the benefaction.

New Jersey was a participator in the wrong of slavery. The best and most effective satisfaction she can now render for the trespass she has committed, is, to restore them to their country. Let every Jerseyman consider himself bound to contribute both by his influence and money to carry on this great and benevolent enterprise of Colonization, by which only it is at present practicable to elevate the condition of the free people of color — accelerate the emancipation of those yet in bondage — preserve the unity of the government — kind and brotherly feelings among the members of this great political family, and ensure tranquility and peace throughout all our borders.

2. In making up this Sketch, free recourse has been had to "The Plea for Africa," by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Manyunk, Pennsylvania, third edition, published at Philadelphia. A book which ought to be possessed and attentively read by every philanthropist and friend of Colonization.

To the foregoing sketch we add the report of the recent proceedings at Newark from the **NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER**. The statements of the Speakers from Liberia, it will be observed, fully corroborate our sketch —

The meeting in the First Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening, June 27th, furnished gratifying evidence of public interest in the Colonization cause. The large house was well filled at an early hour, and we have seldom seen so large an assembly in this city on any similar occasion, certainly never on this subject. The meeting was called to order by **WILLIAM HALSEY, Esq.**, when **CHIEF JUSTICE HORNBLOWER** was appointed President, the **HON. SILAS CONDIT** and **STEPHEN DOD**, Vice Presidents, and **Wm. G. LORD**, Secretary.

**MR. HALSEY** then stated the objects of the meeting, being an endeavor to revive an interest in the enterprise, to organize an Auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society, and, to appoint delegates to the State Convention in Trenton on the 10th July. **MR. H.** here introduced to the meeting **Mr. Brown**, a man of color, and a Missionary recently from Liberia, who offered the following resolution—

*Resolved,* That the success of the Colonization enterprise, exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends, should excite them to continued and increased exertions to extend and perpetuate its benefits.

**MR. BROWN** remarked that he derived great pleasure from being able, after much personal observation, to give his decided testimony in favor of this cause. He had been 14 months in Africa, and had become familiar with the condition, feelings, and prospects of most or all of the settlements. He was himself originally prejudiced against the Colonization cause, but he had become convinced by his own personal experience, by what he had seen with his own eyes, that it was not only a practicable enterprise, but that it was full of hope and promise, and that it afforded advantages to his race now in this country, nowhere else to be found. **MR. B.** then gave a brief and most satisfactory account of the state of Colonies, and successfully answered the objections which have been made to emigration.—The climate he declared to be superior to any in the U. S. for the colored people. He had himself been much afflicted with disease before he went there, but had entirely recovered in that country. The Colonists generally enjoy better health than any similar population in our country. There had been a favorable change in this particular, within two years, and since the country had been cleared and cultivated.

There was no Winter in the Colonies, and it was never so hot in the Summer months as it sometimes is in the U. S. The country is clothed in perpetual green, and two crops are produced in the year. During 14 months he had been only two weeks without cucumbers and peas. The soil is fertile and easily tilled. **MR. B.** gave a cheering account of the social and moral condition of the people. He averred over and over again that he knew of no settlements in this country, and he had travelled extensively, so free from vice and immorality, or

which enjoyed superior moral and religious advantages. His heart had been affected with the amount of intemperance and profaneness every where exhibited through our villages, but he had never seen a drunken man in Liberia—not one; and a profane word was rarely heard. The truth is, said he, that men live and thrive there by moral character: the popular sentiment is a more effectual restraint upon vicious character than the statute book, and when emigrants come in they soon find that it is disreputable to violate the rules of decency and order. The means of *Education* are abundantly provided, and well qualified teachers are now engaged in the several departments of instruction. The Sabbath, too, is universally and religiously observed, and there have been 30 converts from the native tribes within the last 8 months. There are also several native children in the schools.

Mr. B. spoke with much animation of the general happiness of the people, and remarked that it would be impossible adequately to describe their manifestations of gratitude and joy at the anniversary celebrations of their deliverance from the land of bondage. They felt themselves freemen, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty, religion, and law. The Colonization Society had accomplished wonders. No other enterprise had greater claims upon the sympathies and beneficence of the country. Under its auspices religion, civilization and letters had been planted on the shores of benighted Africa, and their blessed influence was destined to spread until its swarming tribes were enlightened and redeemed.

The manner and appearance of this Speaker entirely conciliated confidence and attention, and we have seldom seen an audience more interested.—Every one seemed to feel that they had before them a living and unanswerable demonstration of the wisdom, the benevolence, and the practicability of the Colonization enterprise.

The Rev. Mr. MATTHIAS, the Governor of Bassa Cove and Edina, was then introduced, and in the course of an excellent address fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Brown. In relation to the health of the colonists, he exhibited bills of mortality to show that the deaths did not average over one a month. Gov. M. referred to the growing intelligence of the people, and said he had been both surprised and delighted with the discussions in his Council. The offices are well filled by colored men. He spoke of the rich and abounding fruits of the earth, and of the flattering prospects of individual and public advancement and wealth. Valuable improvements were now going forward, and he mentioned one individual who had built 5 or 6 houses. Gov. M. also testified to the quiet and orderly character of the people, and remarked that the example was making a strong impression upon the native tribes—none of whom ever ventured to intrude during the Sabbath.

But time fails us, and we must suspend our report of these interesting statements. Gov. M. exhibited various specimens of the native productions, cotton, coffee, hemp, &c.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. HALSEY, and unanimously adopted—

*Resolved*, That it is essential to the extension and perpetuity of the benefits of Colonization that an auxiliary colonization Society be

immediately organized in the city of Newark, and that the example should be followed in every city, town, and village in New Jersey.

A committee was then appointed to draft a constitution consisting of Messrs. F. B. Betts, Silas Merchant, Jabez P. Pennington, J. P. Jackson, and Isaac Baldwin. Mr. Halsey stated that pledges of funds to the amount of \$1250 had already been obtained from 85 citizens of Newark, and that 300 persons had agreed to become members of the Society, and to pay \$1 entrance, and one dollar annually. The total amount pledged to be paid is \$1560, besides the annual subscription of \$300.

Mr. H. also referred with much gratification to the prevailing disposition of our citizens to sustain the enterprise, and remarked that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, they had exhibited a high degree of liberality.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. EDDY, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, who pressed home the importance of the cause with characteristic force and eloquence.

The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention, viz: Messrs. John Taylor, Asa Whitehead, Amzi Armstrong, O. S. Halsted, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Messrs. Eddy and Wells, and Wm. B. Kinney.

The audience was then dismissed by the Rev. Dr. HILLYER, of Orange, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

At the adjourned meeting of the Colonization Convention, held at the Park House last evening, STEPHEN DOD, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported a constitution for the Colonization Society of the city of Newark, auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society, which was read section by section, and unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

*President* JOHN TAYLOR; *Vice Presidents*, CALEB H. SHIPMAN and HANFORD SMITH; *Secretary*, W. G. LORD; *Treasurer*, Dr. L. A. SMITH.

#### MANAGERS,

J. C. Garthwaite.  
Jos. N. Tuttle,  
Calvin Baldwin,  
Wm. Halsey,  
James N. Joralemon,  
Matthias W. Day,  
Martin Ryerson,  
Moses Bigelow,  
Dr. S. H. Pennington,  
Horace Baldwin,  
Jabez W. Hays,  
J. M. Quinby,

James Hague, Jun.  
Joel W. Condit,  
David Clarkson,  
Silas Merchant,  
Jonas Agens.  
F. B. Betts,  
J. P. Jackson.  
Saml. H. Congar.  
Rev. Messrs. Eddy,  
Wells,  
Treat,  
McCarroll,

Rev. Messrs. Ayres.

Hoover,  
Henderson,

Rev. Messrs. Chapman.

Cheever,  
and Dodge,

*Resolved*, That the several clergy of the several churches in this city be respectfully requested to take up collections in their respective churches at the approaching anniversary in aid of Colonization.

*Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be added to the list of delegates to be held in Trenton on the 10th July, viz :—Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson and James Miller.

The following is the entire list, viz :

John Taylor;  
Jabez W. Hays,  
Asa Whitehead,  
Amzi Armstrong,  
O. S. Halsted,  
Dr. J. G. Goble,  
J. Hague, Jun.

Rev. Mr. Eddy,  
Rev. Mr. Wells,  
Wm. B. Kinney,  
Wm. Halsey,  
J. P. Jackson,  
James Miller.

*Names of Citizens of Newark Contributors to the New Jersey Colonization Society from Fifty to Five Dollars, both inclusive.*

Charles Alling  
David Alling  
John Alling  
Henry Alling  
Isaac Andrus  
Mrs C B Arden  
Isaac Baldwin  
Moses Bigelow  
Samuel Baldwin  
Jesse Baldwin  
Aaron Beach  
Frederick B Betts  
J B Betts  
Robert Baldwin  
E E Boudinot  
David Ball  
Geo W Blake  
Abraham Cross  
Jabez Cook  
John Chetwood  
Samuel H Congar  
John R Crocket  
David B Crocket  
Elijah Crane  
John S Darcy  
James Dawes  
Luke Davies  
Matthias W Day  
D Disoway  
Amos Day  
Jane F Finley

Helen Finley  
Honorable Theodore  
Frelinghuysen  
J C Garthwaite  
Wm Garthwaite  
J G Goble  
Joseph C Hornblower  
Jabez W Hayes  
William Halsey  
Joseph H Halsey  
Samuel Hays  
Smith Halsey  
Charles A Halsey  
James Hamilton  
John T Hedenburgh  
Charles L Hall  
David A Hayes  
Oliver S Halsted  
James L Harrison  
John P Jackson  
James N Joralemon  
James Keen  
Moses R King  
O W King  
Hon. J P B Maxwell  
Isaac Meeker  
James Mitchell  
S Morris  
Thomas Morton  
C S Macknutt  
Isaac Nichols

David Nichols  
Whitfield Nichols  
Jonathan Osborn jr  
His Excellency  
William Pennington  
Henry Parkhurst  
Samuel H Pennington  
Jabez P Pennington  
Daniel Price  
John M Quimby  
William Rankin  
R O Robertson  
Andrew Rankin  
John Rutherford jr  
Leonard Richards  
Hon. Sam'l L Southard  
Hon. C Stratton  
Hanford Smith  
William Sandford  
Samuel Sayres  
William Shugard  
John S Taylor  
William Tuttle  
Joseph N Tuttle  
Calvin Tompkins  
Stephen Van Cortlandt  
Mrs. J Van Cortlandt  
Thomas I. Vantilburg  
Moses Ward  
Rodney Wilbur  
John Young

*Members of the Newark Auxiliary Colonization Society of the City of Newark.*

Jonas Agens	T B Crowell	Wm W Ford
David Alling	Wm D Comes	Jeremiah Doyle
William Armstrong	Geo Cross	H M Douglas
Amzi Armstrong	Ellis H Cook	J T Garthwaite
William Aldridge	Daniel B Conklin	J C Garthwaite
Lyman S Averill	John Chapman	John Garside
Jacob Allen	Mumford W Casterline	J W Grannis
James Agens	A B Campfield	S R Grover
Roderick Alling	Caleb C Crocket	John Gardner
Henry Adams	Stephen Congar	John L Goble
Horace E Baldwin	A W Canfield	Wm J Grieve
Abraham Bragaw	Amos K Carter	Joseph Gould jr
David C Brown	A Campbell	Etisha W Goble
J A Bowles	Thomas Collyer	Wm B Guild
William A Baldwin	Lewis Carter	Charles T Gray
Calvin Baldwin	David W Crane	J G Goble
Stephen Brown	Robert Conn	Charles Grant
Joseph Blake	Daniel Condit	C S Graham
David C Ball	Joel W Condit	Andrew Garrock
James Black	John Chadwick	Lester Griffing
Terah Benedict	Ashbel W Corey	C S Haines
Daniel Blean	James Cairnes	John Hathaway
L S Bassett	Daniel Clarkson	John Hays
Stephen S Burnet	Abraham Clark	G D Huestis
Charles O Bolles	Elijah Crane	J C Higgins
Joseph Barton	Aaron Camp	Uriah Haff
Geo W Blake	B Cleveland	Edward T Hillyer
Samuel W Baldwin	Geo M Dawes	Wm H Harris
D C Bosworth	Henry S Darcy	Franklin Holden
Wm W Baldwin	Matthias Dodd	Eli Holloway
Samuel Baldwin	Cornelius P Dickerson	George H Howell
Jesse Baldwin jr	Abner Dod	James Hague jr
Charles W Badger	David Doremus	Charles Hoyt
David Bruen	Levi Dayton	Lewis A Hall
Isaac Brant	Lewis Dunn	Oliver S Halsted
Abraham Beach	Charles E De Hart	George Hay
Wm Bradner	Charles T Day	J H Halsey
Jacob Bush	Stephen Dod	James W Hewson
Samuel B Brown	James Dixon	E J Harrison
Charles H Burnet	Isaac Davis	David A Hays
Jesse Ballentine jr	Samuel Douglas	John Humes
D Brison	B B Douglas	H S Hubble
H Bruen	Geo Dunn	N Hedges
J B Bradley	Elihu Day	Jacob Haff
J R Beach	J L Douglass	M S Harrison
Samuel Baldwin	Geo Dwight	Thomas Holden
John I Camp	S Doyle	A P Howell
A Campfield	Israel Eagles	Wm Hall
Robert B Campfield	P M Earle	Geo W Hennion
John Clark	A D Eddy	Charles A Harrison
W S B Clark	Reuben Edmunds	John W Inness
Samuel H Congar	F T Frelinghuysen	John P Jube
D D Crane	Theo Frelinghuysen, jr	James Jacobus
D Colton jr	Wm S Faitoute	John P Jackson
Edward Cook	Samuel E Farrand	James Johnston
James B Clark	Calvin Freeman	A J Johnson

Cornelius I Jacobus  
 Jacob H Johnson  
 John Jelliff  
 Garret Jacobus  
 Henry I Kipp  
 Silas Kitchell  
 James Keene  
 Wm B Kinney  
 Z H Kitchen  
 J H Kimball  
 Thos Kirkpatrick  
 Derick Lynch  
 Thomas Lee  
 E M Leonard  
 Israel C Losey  
 Richard Lewis  
 William Lee  
 Wm G Lord  
 John Lee  
 Thaddeus Lyman  
 Joseph Law  
 W E Layton  
 Wm T Mercer  
 Oba Meeker  
 Wm Myer  
 James McNiel  
 Ely Meeker  
 S Miller  
 Samuel Morehouse  
 Henry A Morrison  
 P Matthews  
 Joseph Y Miller  
 B McCormick, jr  
 Hugh McDougal  
 Thomas C Mandeville  
 Cornelius Messereau  
 Benjamin Myers  
 Wm Murphy  
 Samuel B Miller  
 Richard Miller  
 H B Miller  
 Silas Merchant  
 J McColgan  
 D S Moore  
 Ira Merchant  
 F P Medina  
 Thomas McKeon  
 Jonathan Nesbitt  
 Aaron Nichols  
 Robert Nichols  
 Aaron I Nichols  
 Isaac Nichols  
 David Nichols  
 Dennis Osborn

H J Poinier  
 E B Poinier  
 John H Pounden  
 Nehemiah Perry  
 P H Porter  
 John I Peshine  
 Edward Plunket  
 A R Pierson  
 A O Pierson  
 Thomas H Pratt  
 Thomas Pye  
 Aaron Price  
 B T Pierson  
 Hervey Park  
 Thomas W Pierson  
 J B Pinneo  
 J Cortlandt Parker  
 A Potter  
 George Rohde  
 Martin Ryerson  
 N Robins jr  
 Henry Rogers  
 John Remer  
 Lewis Randolph  
 Abner S Reeve  
 Elisha K Redfield  
 Moses Ross  
 George Stoutinger  
 Simon Searing  
 John J Sutton  
 Richard Sweazy  
 Charles T Shipman  
 L A Smith  
 Wm Stevens  
 Geo C Sindle  
 Stephen Sayre  
 Wm M Scuddler  
 Oliver Smith  
 Thomas Sprunt  
 John Searing  
 Jacob Stucky  
 Robert Stoutenburgh  
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 E Stewart  
 Jacob Speer  
 Isaac Speer  
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 G M Spencer  
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 Samuel Searing  
 Wm Starrs  
 Geo D Small  
 P Sythoff

H V Studdiford  
 Wm Sip  
 H I Sip  
 Thomas Sproat  
 Isaac C Thomas  
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 James T Tichenor  
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 Win Turnbull  
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 Calvin Tompkins  
 John P Thompson  
 J N Tuttle  
 Charles Tucker  
 F S Thomas  
 Alexander M Utter  
 A Vleet  
 Jacob V N Voorhies  
 Elias Van Arsdale, jr  
 Edmund Van Antwerp  
 John Van Wagenen  
 Thomas L Vantilburg  
 John P Vanness  
 James Vanderpool  
 Geo H Vernon  
 Drake Webster  
 George Webb  
 Benjamin T. Woodruff  
 James Wheeler  
 Obadiah Woodruff  
 T T Woodruff  
 John J Ward  
 Ezra Whitehead  
 James M Woodruff  
 Moses Woodruff  
 John B Woodruff  
 Amos Wilcox  
 T C Ward  
 C C Williams  
 Joseph Walling  
 T A Waldron  
 J H Woodhull  
 Isaac Ward  
 John Weldon  
 Asa Whitehead  
 James C Wilcox  
 P P Wadley  
 Charles E Young  
 Wm Young  
 J L Young  
 Nathaniel Young

Several of the above names have been added since the meeting, so as to increase the amount of contributions to upwards of \$1,600.











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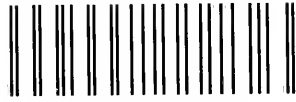
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